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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تيمز جيو سيكسبة المصطبة عن المؤسسة الاردنية الراي

Today's Weather
It will be cloudy, with easterly light winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.
Overnight Low High
Amman 14 27
Aqaba 20 31
Deserts 16 30
Jordan Valley 20 31
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 28, Aqaba 31. Humidity readings: Amman 30 per cent, Aqaba 41 per cent.

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AMMAN, MONDAY OCTOBER 26, 1981 — DUL HIJJA 28, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Accept Palestinian rights, Follow Jordan's pan-Arab stand, Kamal Ali urges Israel
Ramadan calls on Arab World

TEL AVIV, Oct. 25 (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassam Ali today urged Israel to accept the principle of Palestinian self-determination at the beginning of a three-day visit for talks with Israeli leaders.
Mr. Ali, who is the first Egyptian minister to visit Israel since the assassination of President Anwar Sadat nearly three weeks ago, reaffirmed his country's determination to find a solution to the Palestinian problem within the Camp David framework.
In an Israeli Radio interview, Mr. Ali made it clear that Egypt believed the Camp David accord signed by President Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in September 1978, included granting self-determination to the Palestinians.
His first round of talks today was with Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon on the details of Israel's final withdrawal from

AMMAN, Oct. 25 (Petra) — Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan called on the Arab states today to "follow Jordan's example in supporting Iraq."
"Jordan's stand by Iraq's side" in its war with Iran "constitutes a shining point in an Arab sky in which visibility is not clear," he told Prime Minister Mudar Badran at the opening meetings here of the joint Jordanian-Iraqi committee on economic and technical cooperation.
"This stand could be the beginning for similar positions in the Arab World," he said.
Mr. Ramadan, who arrived here last night for a three-day visit as the head of his country's delegation at the talks, said Jordanian-Iraqi ties provide an excellent example of relations, which must prevail in the Arab World.
The continuous meetings between His Majesty King Hussein and President Saddam Hussein "have strengthened cooperation between the two countries," Mr. Ramadan said.
Welcoming Mr. Ramadan and the Iraqi delegation, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said Jordanian-Iraqi relations are deeply rooted. "We are looking forward to further strengthen these relations by joint Arab action in order to achieve our pan-Arab goals," he added.
"We consider Iraq as the invincible dam in the face of any onslaught against the Arab Nation. Iraq has sacrificed in all the wars the Arab Nation fought and has not submitted any pan-Arab action to rules of the principle of gains and losses," Prime Minister Badran said.
"Jordan's stand by fraternal Iraq since the outbreak of the war has been based on the pan-Arab factor of the battle and the belief in the sacredness of the Arab land. We believe that whoever fails to support Iraq, which is considered the strategic depth of the Arab Nation against the Zionist enemy,

seminar wishes Austrians

IAN, Oct. 25 (Petra) — Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes to the Austrian President, Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlager on the occasion of his country's National Day. In his cable King Hussein wished Austria progress and expressed hope for further strengthening of friendship and relations between Jordan and Austria.

29 declared public holiday

AN, Oct. 25 (Petra) — Government departments and public institutions will be next Thursday, Oct. 29, in observance of the Islamic Year, according to a unique decree issued by the Ministry today.

ni, Masri to Far East

AN, Oct. 25 (J.T.) — Cabinet members left for Peking for separate visits. Labour Minister Anani said he would be with Chinese officials on matters related to his visit. "His visit would last several days," he added. He also visited the Philippines. Public Works Minister Masri, who will also visit Korea, said his talks in 10 countries would cover cooperation in the implementation of projects included in the five-year development plan (1981-1985). Anani to attend meetings of the branch of the International Union starting Chinese capital on Tues-

rabia lifts imports of Iranian produce

AN, Oct. 25 (J.T.) — Arabia has lifted all bans on its agricultural products from Jordan, according to Minister of Agriculture in Duda. He said the Arabian embassy here today that Jordanian fruits and vegetables now enter Saudi Arabia at any reservation. In 4 months of 1980, exported JD 1.5 million of produce and agricultural products to Saudi Arabia. Saudi authorities banned 90 per cent of Jordanian produce beginning of the cholera outbreak last June. A ministry culture source said that merchants are now free to import goods from Jordanian states because of free of cholera.

uni returns Bulgaria

AN, Oct. 25 (Petra) — Hajj Al Talhoumi president of the Upper House of Parliament, returned home after participating in a celebration of the 1,300 years of its birth. Mr. Talhoumi, the Bulgarian president reviewed with him the Middle East situation and the Israeli practices in the occupied territories. He also is the chairman of the People's Council of the Ministry of Education and the role of world patrians could play in the just Arab

RECTION

Jordan Times of Saturday, 24, reported that the 11 authorities had the return of Mr. Zera, a former Hebrew and prominent Palestinian leader, to the occupied West Bank. Due to a transcription error, the name was listed as Nadim Zerek. The Times regrets the error.

Sinai set for next April. He told Israeli Radio the negotiations were proceeding smoothly.
'Autonomy' talks resumed
In Tel Aviv today, Israeli, American and Egyptian negotiating teams resumed the autonomy talks but seemed as far apart as ever, Israeli sources said. The negotiations have been going on intermittently since June 1979 but have proved largely sterile.
The Israeli cabinet today discussed the situation and decided not to act to remove the settlers at the moment, Cabinet Secretary Aric Naor said.
"We have to evacuate the Sinai and give it to Egypt next April. The agreement will be implemented to the last word and letter. Why should we do today what maybe we should have to do in April?" he said after the meeting.
Cabinet sources said Mr. Begin was ready to send the army in to evacuate the settlements if necessary but preferred to do so at the last possible minute.

Gush Emunim fortified in Sinai
Israeli groups opposed to the peace treaty with Egypt are trying to mobilise public opinion against the last phase of the withdrawal from Sinai, in the course of which Israel will have to dismantle the town of Yamit and evacuate 12 settlements in northern Sinai.
In the past few weeks ultra-nationalistic members of the Gush Emunim have been streaming into Yamit and taking over empty apartments there. They have said they are ready to resist the evacuation using force if necessary.
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CAIRO, Oct. 25 (R) — Police and underground Muslim groups have fought a series of gunbattles in several parts of Cairo, the government said today.
An interior ministry statement said one Muslim fundamentalist was killed and 397 were arrested. The ministry said police had seized caches of arms and were continuing their raids aimed at wiping out the remaining hideouts of the fundamentalists.
The government statement said one clash took place on Friday but did not say when the others occurred.

Supports Saudi peace plan • Defends AWACS deal
Former U.S. envoy foresees Camp David failure

BEIRUT, Oct. 25 (R) — The former United States ambassador to Syria, Tolcott Seelye, said in an interview published today he expected the Camp David process between Israel and Egypt to come to an end by next summer.
After that, he told the Beirut English-language weekly magazine Monday Morning, the U.S. administration would look for a new Middle East peace framework taking greater account of "legitimate Palestinian aspirations."
Mr. Seelye, a U.S. diplomat in the Arab World for much of the past 30 years, left Damascus two months ago and resigned from government service last week.
"I would guess that by next summer, the (Camp David) process will have pretty much come to an end, and that a year from now — maybe earlier — we will find that Reagan administration looking at a new framework ... which takes into greater account the legitimate Palestinian aspirations," he said.
Mr. Seelye said the administration had been slow in committing itself to Camp David. "Of course, they'll have to give it a reasonable chance, and in my view that will take another six months or so. By that time, I think, everybody will have realised that we aren't getting anywhere."
Lands Saudi proposals
The former envoy described as "very sound" the recently announced Saudi Arabian Middle East plan calling for Israeli withdrawal to its 1967 frontiers and the creation of a Palestinian state, and implying recognition of Israel.
"I think it is a reasonable plan and I think it could serve as the basis for a new formula," he said of the Saudi proposal, which has been rejected by Israel and described as nothing new by Washington.
Mr. Seelye said he supported Palestinian self-determination and "if this results in a Palestinian state, so be it." He rejected arguments that such a state might threaten Israeli security.
"It could not and would not be created unless there were ... clear-cut assurances that Israel's security could be protected. And I

think that the Palestinians fully understand this, as does everybody else. So that if a Palestinian state were created, I think it would probably be demilitarised, it would be phased in."
Mr. Seelye described the recently announced U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement as regrettable and unnecessary, because of its negative impact on Washington's Arab friends.
"Everybody who knows the area realises that Israel cannot serve our interests outside of Israel, whether they be military or otherwise, in any way," he said.
Supports Saudi arms deal
On the hotly disputed sale of

U.S. AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Seelye said he regretted the American and Soviet contributions to the Middle East arms buildup but thought the sale should go ahead because it had become such an acute issue in U.S.-Saudi relations.
He said he hoped the Reagan administration would press Israel to stop its settlements on the occupied West Bank and make the necessary concessions for peace, and would "recognise the gut issue is the Palestinian issue."
"If we are going to address that issue, we not only have to push Israel in that direction but we have to deal with the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation), which

represents the Palestinians," he declared.
Leave Syrian missiles alone
Mr. Seelye said Syria might withdraw its anti-aircraft missiles from Lebanon's Bekaa Valley if Israel paid less attention to them, but that the more Israel demanded their withdrawal, the more likely Syria was to dig in.
He suggested that Washington should state more openly the importance it attached to Syria in the Middle East and should declare that it considered the Golan Heights part of the occupied territory from which Israel should withdraw.

death of Mr. Sadat. He said after his meeting with President Mubarak: "I found him leading his country with the same decisiveness, determination and optimism," as the late Sadat.

Militant clerics executed in Iran, Mujahedeen say

LONDON, Oct. 25 (R) — Opponents of Iran's Islamic leaders alleged today that young clerics had been executed for challenging Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's rule.
Supporters of rebels fighting the Tehran government said also that the bodies of executed dissidents were no longer being returned to their families because they bore signs of torture.
The uncorroborated accusations were made in a statement in London by representatives of left-wing Mujahedeen guerrillas who said oppression in Iran was increasing with daily atrocities.
Iranian press reports said meanwhile that 12 Mujahedeen were captured and one was killed by revolutionary guards in Tehran and that two soldiers were put to death in the northern province of Gilan for supporting the rebels.

The rebel statement appealed for support for international missions to inspect conditions in Iran. The Mujahedeen statement said a large but unspecified number of young clerics were among those executed recently. Three who were named "had a brilliant history of religious and progressive struggle."
Other people who died in prison after being arrested for supporting the guerrillas had been strangled or suffered torture.
The statement said this was why the government had reversed previous practices and now refused to return some bodies to the families of people officially executed.
Iranian sources said the Islamic government, like that of the late Shah, used to hand back the bodies of those put to death on payment of a fee for the bullets used in their execution.

Peres satisfied of Cairo policies

CAIRO, Oct. 25 (R) — Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres said today Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak was confident the Middle East peace process would continue and might include other Arab countries.
Mr. Peres told reporters after a one-hour meeting with Mr. Mubarak that he was convinced Egypt would maintain its friendly relations with Israel.
He said Mr. Mubarak stated in clear terms that the peace process "is not limited to anything... it will go on and may embrace some other Arab countries."
Mr. Mubarak, who was meeting an Israeli leader for the first time since becoming president, was in favour of normalisation of relations between the two countries and was optimistic that an agreement on the basic principles for Palestinian self-rule would be reached, Mr. Peres added.
He said his Labour Party supported the peace process.
Mr. Peres praised the late Egyptian leader Anwar Sadat and said: "You can kill a human being but you cannot assassinate an idea."
Mr. Peres arrived earlier today to convey his condolences on the

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Iraq: Sanctions on Egypt to stay until it renounces Camp David

BEIRUT, Oct. 25 (R) — The newspaper of Iraq's ruling Baath Party said today the Arab World would only end economic and political sanctions against Egypt if Cairo disassociated itself from its U.S.-sponsored Camp David agreements with Israel. In a comment reported by the official Iraqi News Agency, the daily Al Thawra said calls for restoring ties with Egypt ignored "the earlier results of the conduct of the Egyptian regime."
The Camp David agreements would encourage Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, successor to Anwar Sadat, to continue normalising relations with Israel, it added. "Unless the Egyptian regime disassociates itself from the Camp David agreements, the Arabs will not abolish their economic and political sanctions against Egypt," it said. The sanctions were imposed at an Arab summit in Baghdad in 1979 following Egypt's treaty with Israel.

Gestetner subsidiaries come under Arab boycott list

BAHRAIN, Oct. 25 (R) — The Bahrain office of the Arab Boycott Bureau has blacklisted 34 overseas subsidiaries of the banned British firm of Gestetner Holdings Limited, an official statement today said. The parent company had been blacklisted earlier for having trade dealings with Israel.
Fourteen subsidiaries of the banned U.S. company Clout Peabody and Company, Inc. have also been blacklisted, the statement said. Ahmed Ali Mahalli, Shahinaz Ragheb and Fomail Labib, who run the Hebrew programme on Cairo Radio, have also been placed on the Arab blacklist on instructions from the boycott bureau headquarters in Damascus. The import into Bahrain of the film "The Tamarind Seed" has also been prohibited because the blacklisted Egyptian actor Omar Sharif stars in it.

Reagan reassures Begin on 'strategic cooperation'

TEL AVIV, Oct. 25 (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan has sent Prime Minister Menachem Begin a message reaffirming that an understanding on Israeli-U.S. strategic cooperation would be implemented, Israeli officials said here today. President Reagan had said he was determined to put into effect a "strategic cooperation agreement" approved during a visit by Mr. Begin to Washington last month, according to the officials. He had added that he was "concerned about Israel's security" and that all American commitments would be honoured, they said. The officials said the message was seen here as an attempt by President Reagan to show the pro-Israel lobby in the U.S. Senate that the Zionist state would not be harmed by the sale of advanced radar surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia. The officials said Mr. Begin had already replied to the message.

S. Yemeni leader to visit Kuwait

KUWAIT, Oct. 25 (R) — South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad is to pay a one-day visit to Kuwait next Sunday, a government spokesman said today. He described the trip as an opportunity for talks between Mr. Nasser Mohammad and the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah on matters of mutual concern and Arab developments. He gave no further details. Their talks will most probably touch on a friendship and cooperation treaty which South Yemen signed with Ethiopia and Libya and August, Arab diplomats said. Kuwait and its five partners in the recently-formed Gulf Cooperation Council have been uneasy about the pro-Soviet accord as they seek to keep the region free on big power rivalry. Kuwait has funded development projects in South Yemen and last year helped reconcile South and North Yemen after a brief border war between them. The South Yemeni leader visited Kuwait last year and received its emir in Aden in February.

Syrian premier vows to resist U.S., Israeli moves in Mideast

DAMASCUS, Oct. 25 (R) — Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Rauf Al Kasbi said today the Arabs, backed by the Soviet Union, would maintain the struggle against the U.S. and Israel. Speaking at an international trade union conference on behalf of President Hafez Al Assad, Dr. Kasbi said: "The American AWACS (Airborne Warning And Control System) planes and rapid deployment force cannot save the Egyptian regime and agents linked to it, or the Camp David accords which have now reached deadlock... The Arab masses will continue struggling against American imperialism and Zionism, fully appreciating the backing and friendship of the Soviet Union which stands strongly on their side."

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U.S. denies 'death threats' prompted Rome envoy's recall

ROME, Oct. 25 (R) — The United States embassy today denied press reports that Ambassador Maxwell Rabb had been recalled to Washington because of a danger to his security. "The president called the ambassador back more than a week ago — the 13th or 14th of October — but not because of a death threat," an embassy spokesman told Reuters. The spokesman was commenting on reports in the New York Times that Mr. Rabb was rushed home to Washington on Wednesday because of alleged death threats by Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi after the shooting down of two Libyan planes by U.S. jets off the Libyan coast in August. The spokesman said President Reagan wanted Mr. Rabb in Washington to help with a domestic political issue and he would return probably at the end of the month though no date was fixed. Embassy sources said Mr. Rabb was helping in the campaign to gain Senate support for the sale of AWACS surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third in a series of articles on the nursing profession in Jordan.

By Samira Kavar  
Special to the Jordan Times

IN ADDITION to the Jordan University Hospital and the King Hussein Medical Centre, another Jordanian medical complex that has a large concentration of nursing staff is Al Bashir Hospital in Jabal Ashrafyah, run by the Ministry of Health to offer government-subsidised health care at nominal fees to the public at large.

The hospital has 482 beds and is divided into 10 departments: general surgery (including orthopaedics, emergency treatment, general surgery and burn treatment); surgical operations: first aid, internal medicine, with a subdepartment for respiratory diseases; gynaecology and maternity; premature births; radiology; ear,

# Seeing to the needs of Jordan's nursing corps

nose and throat; paediatrics, and ophthalmology.

Al Bashir Hospital has two outpatient clinics, one in Abdali and one in Ashrafyah. These clinics, in addition to offering services coming under all the above-mentioned departments, also have dermatology and dental care sections.

The director of nursing at the Bashir complex, Mrs. Bad'ia Haddadin, told the Jordan Times that at the hospital, which has 482 beds, her staff comprises 67 registered female nurses, 14 registered male nurses, 24 midwives, 14 doubly qualified nurse-midwives and 35 nurses' aids. Only five members of the nursing staff are

non-Jordanian, according to Mrs. Haddadin: one Eritrean, one Pakistani male nurse and two Pakistani female nurses.

A new section for the incubation of prematurely born babies is about to be opened in the hospital, according to Nurse Fadwa Haddad, head nurse of the present incubation department. She told the Jordan Times that the present incubation department has only eight incubators and four cribs, and is housed in the X-ray department due to a shortage of space. The new department, on the other hand, has been built according to the most modern specifications, and only the most thoroughly sterile techniques will be used in caring for premature and sick infants during the incubation period. The new department will have 30 incubators.

Miss Haddad, who attended a six-week specialisation course in incubation nursing at the American University Hospital in Beirut, is now responsible for training other nurses at the hospital in incubation nursing techniques. She said that there is a shortage of qualified nurses to work in this field, and that double the present nursing staff at the department are needed to end the hospital's shortage.

Nurses working in this area need special training in sterilisation methods, she said, since the incubating infants lack immunity, and all work in this area must conform to the strictest standards.



Indian nurses relax at the Jordan University Hospital's nursing hostel (Staff photos by Samira Kavar)

Al Bashir Hospital is at present the only government hospital in Jordan which offers incubation treatment for prematurely born babies, she said.

## Nurses' housing

The King Hussein Medical Centre, the university hospital and Al Bashir Hospital offer accommodation to nurses who are unmarried and wish to be provided with bed and board. Student nurses at the Princess Muna College of Nursing are afforded very comfortable accommodation at the King Hussein Medical Centre, but the privilege is also offered to staff nurses working at the hospital. Accommodation is free for the student nurses, and very inexpensive for full-fledged nurses.

Nurses living in are also able to enjoy swimming pool and tennis court facilities, as well as other recreational facilities inside the medical centre complex.

The university hospital also has a comfortable, three-storey hostel only a few metres away from the main hospital building. It has a capacity of 300, but is housing 235 student nurses, staff nurses and nurses' aids at present. The students, all of whom are attending the 18-month course for practical

nurses at the hospital, are put up free of charge. Full-fledged nurses pay JD 17 out of their monthly salaries for board and lodging at the hospital — a small sum indeed compared to what they would have to pay for board and lodging outside the hospital.

The hostel also provides resident nurses with three meals a day. Supervisors have rooms of their own, while each staff nurse shares a room with one colleague. Student nurses live in one room to every three nurses.

The hostel has one big dining room enjoying a good view of the hospital; a large lounge and TV room downstairs, where recreational and social functions are held, and several comfortable lounges and TV rooms on each of the floors, where the boarders can relax and entertain themselves. Each corridor has a kitchen, where the nurses can prepare dishes that they fancy — a facility which is especially convenient for foreign nurses, who are thus able to cook their own national dishes.

The presence of the hostel on the hospital premises means that nurses are available for emergencies, and are never cut off from the hospital, even when roads are blocked by snow in winter.

Al Bashir Hospital also offers

accommodation to its unmarried nurses. Board and lodging are free of charge, and transport is provided for nurses who live out. Al Bashir nurses are housed in two hostels: one near the hospital in Jabal Ashrafyah to accommodate nurses who work in the emergency and surgery departments, since they may be called on duty in an emergency, and another near the Fifth Circle in Jabal Anman. The former provides 22 nurses with board and lodging, and the latter 113 nurses.

The East Bank of Jordan has four accredited centres that provide the country with qualified staff nurses: The Jordan College of Nursing, which is run by the Ministry of Health; The Princess Muna College of Nursing, which is a military institution run by the Royal Medical Services; the Ajloun College of Nursing and the University School of Nursing. The first three offer nursing diplomas, while the latter offers a B.Sc. in nursing, preparing its students to assume leadership posts and become teachers of nursing.

The West Bank has three accredited schools to train qualified staff nurses; the Arab Nursing College, which is part of Beirut University; the Bethlehem University School of Nursing, and the

Augusta Victoria School of Nursing, which has suspended its activities because the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) is at present unable to supply it with the necessary funds.

The Jordan University Hospital and Al Bashir Hospital also offer 18-month courses for practical nurses, free of charge. Students taking these courses receive a salary of JD 40 a month plus free board and lodging throughout the training period. The university hospital has 135 trained practical nurses on its staff, and 63 practical student nurses.

All hospitals in Jordan, including private hospitals, train nurses' aids on the wards. These nurses have usually attained a third preparatory level education before joining these hospitals for their training period of a few months. Unlike the student practical nurses, they receive no theoretical training.

In addition, several government schools offer training in Nursing to female students at the secondary level. There are three such secondary schools in Amman: Al Shamalah School, Al Ashrafyah School and the new Marka School. Such schools also exist in Madaba, Karak, Salt, Irbid and Zarqa.



Feeding an infant at Al Bashir Hospital's incubation clinic

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

**JORDAN TELEVISION**

**CHANNEL 3**

5:30 Koran  
5:45 Cartoon  
6:05 Children's Programme  
6:20 Lobo  
7:15 Local Programme  
7:30 Local Programme on Women  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Arabic Programme on Agriculture  
9:30 Interview with a local Artist  
11:20 News in Arabic

**CHANNEL 6**

6:00 French Programme  
7:00 News in French  
7:15 Varieties  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Comedy, Chintz  
9:10 Lady Killer  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Magnum  
11:10 News in Arabic

**RADIO JORDAN**  
855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on  
7:01 Morning Show  
7:30 News Bulletin  
7:40 Morning Show  
8:00 News Headlines  
8:03 Morning Show  
8:30 30 minute Theatre  
11:00 Sign off  
12:00 News Headlines  
12:03 Pop Session  
13:00 News Summary  
13:03 Pop Session  
14:00 News Bulletin  
14:10 Instrumentals  
14:30 30 minute Theatre  
15:00 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
16:03 Instrumentals  
16:30 Old Favourites  
17:00 French way of Life  
17:30 Pop Session  
18:00 News Summary  
18:03 Sports Round-up  
18:30 Now Music  
19:00 News Desk (News Bulletin)  
19:30 Press Review, News Reports

20:30 Evening Show  
21:00 News Summary  
21:03 Evening Show  
21:57 News Headlines  
22:00 Close down

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**  
639, 720, 1413 KHz

**GMT**  
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Leave it to Psmith 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Paperback Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours; News Summary 05:30 Peabody Choice 05:45 Six Irish Writers 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 That Big Band Magic 07:00 World News: 24 Hours; News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Classic Short Stories 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Before the Rock Sets in... 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Goods Books 09:35 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 10:15 Bringing the Past to Life 10:30 Frank Muir goes into... 11:00 World News; News About Britain 11:15 Guitar Workshop 11:30 Musical Yearbook 12:00 Radio Newsdesk 12:15 Take it or leave it 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 Picasso 14:15 Leave it to Psmith 14:30 Rock Salad 15:00 Radio Newsdesk 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Wuthering Heights 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09 Europa 17:25 News Ideas 17:35 Paperback Choice 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsdesk 18:30 A Taste of Hinni, Irish Style 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Peabody Choice 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:09 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Classical

**Record Review 23:30 Take it or Leave it**

**VOICE OF AMERICA**

**GMT**  
05:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analysis. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA ( jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analysis.

**AMMAN AIRPORT**

**NOTE:** The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

**ARRIVALS**

7:40 Cairo  
8:30 Jeddah  
8:45 Cairo (EA)  
8:55 Agaba  
9:20 Damascus  
9:30 Jeddah  
9:40 Kuwait  
9:45 Muscat, Dubai  
9:50 Doha, Bahrain  
10:00 Dhahran  
10:05 Abu Dhabi  
10:10 Beirut  
11:40 Cairo (EA)  
13:35 Laracas  
14:25 Moscow (SU)  
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)  
15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)  
15:45 Tripoli, Benghazi  
16:30 Cairo  
16:35 Athens  
17:00 Bangkok  
17:15 New York, Amsterdam  
17:25 London  
18:00 London  
18:35 Paris  
19:10 Cairo (EA)

Beirut (MEA)  
Cairo (EA)  
Baghdad  
Jeddah  
Cairo

**DEPARTURES:**

03:00 Cairo  
05:15 Frankfurt (LH)  
06:30 Beirut  
07:00 Damascus  
07:00 Agaba  
08:55 Cairo (EA)  
09:00 Rome (IA)  
09:25 Beirut (MEA)  
10:30 Laracas  
11:00 Amsterdam, New York  
11:10 Athens  
11:30 Cairo  
11:45 Geneva, Brussels  
11:45 Geneva, Zurich  
12:00 London  
12:15 Madrid  
12:20 Frankfurt  
12:30 Paris  
12:40 Cairo (EA)  
13:00 Cairo  
13:30 Moscow (SU)  
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)  
16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)  
16:45 Benghazi, Tripoli (LN)  
19:00 Kuwait  
19:30 Dhahran  
19:45 Baghdad  
20:00 Cairo  
20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai  
20:30 Cairo (EA)  
01:00 Cairo (EA)

**EMERGENCIES**

**DOCTORS:**  
Amman: 94121  
Ali Al Zamily 94121  
Abdul Salam Al Mahiri 77333

Irbid: 4468  
Amin Abu Eideh

**PRAYER TIMES**

Fajr 4:26  
Sunrise 5:48  
Dhuhr 11:21  
Asr 2:29  
Maghrib 4:53  
Isha 6:15

**MUSEUMS**

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also

Hisham 5678

Zarqa:  
Abu Leil (-)

**TAXIS:**  
Al Khayyam 4154  
Al Ahram 6301  
Al Nahda 6306  
Bashar 71329  
Zeid 64476

**CULTURAL CENTRES**

American Centre 41529  
British Council 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre 37009  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
Haya Arts Centre 65195  
Al Hussein Youth City 67181  
Y.W.C.A. 41793  
Y.W.M.A. 64251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 843355/843666

**SERVICE CLUBS**

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fri-days and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

**LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES**

Saudi riyal 98.6/98.9  
Lebanese pound 72.8/74  
Syrian pound 57.2/58  
Iraqi dinar 693/701  
Kuwaiti dinar 1190.6/1194.1  
Egyptian pound 356.6/362.3  
Qatari riyal 92.1/92.4

UAE dirham 91.5/92.8  
Omani riyal 963.3/968.4  
U.S. dollar 335.5/337.5  
U.K. sterling 609.6/613.3  
W. German mark 146.7/147.6  
Swiss franc 176.6/177.7  
Italian lire

(for every 100) 28/28.8  
French franc 58.8/59.2  
Dutch guilder 133.3/134.1  
Swedish crown 60/60.4  
Belgian franc 88.2/88.7  
Japanese yen 143.9/144.3

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

Ambulance (government) 75111  
Civil Defence rescue 61111  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2  
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3  
Police headquarters 39141  
Najdch roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777  
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206  
Jordan Television 73111  
Radio Jordan 74111

Firehead, fire, police 199  
Fire headquarters 22090  
Cablegram or telegram 18

**Telephone:**  
Information 12  
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10  
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17  
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

**MARKET PRICES**

Tomatoes 220 180  
Eggplant 160 120  
Potatoes (imported) 140 100  
Marrow (small) 140 90  
Marrow (large) 80 50  
Cucumber (small) 150 120  
Cucumber (large) 100 70  
Okra (Green) 320 260  
Muloukhiyah 90 60  
Hot Green Pepper 140 100  
Cabbage 110 70  
Onions (dry) 110 70  
Garlic 800 700  
Guava 220 160  
Beans 300 250  
Dates 180 120  
Sweet Pepper 130 90

Bananas 260 200  
Apples (American) 250 200  
Apples (Golden) 240 170  
Apples (Starline) 210 170  
Water Melons 110 70  
Lemons 150 100  
Oranges 240 180  
Grapes 350 300  
Figs 280 200  
Cauliflowers 200 150  
Tangerine 230 180  
Pears 500 400  
Pomegranates 160 120  
Grapefruit 120 80  
Oranges (Shamouti) 140 100  
Bottali 160 120

*Abi in tiles*

Selfies

## ACOR introduces its residents for this year

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Oct. 25 — The American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR), in a lively and very tastily-catered reception, this evening introduced to the Amman community four scholars who will be working at the centre this academic year.

Meeting the Jordanian archaeological community, friends and colleagues at the Jabal Amman centre were Dr. Al Leonard and Dr. Linda Jacobs, in Amman for the year on American National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) fellowships; Mr. Ted Banning, on an Albright Fellowship sponsored by the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR), and Dr. Gary Rollefson, this year's annual professor at ACOR.

Dr. Leonard, an associate professor of archaeology at the University of Missouri, told the Jordan Times that his year in Jordan would be devoted to publishing the findings of a series of soundings carried out in the Jordan Valley by Prof. James Mellaart, which have remained in storage at Amman's Citadel museum since being unearthed in the 1950s. These "very important sites," he said, include those of Tell Al Shuna North, Tell Umm Hamad, Tell Mafraq (or Mafraq) and several others, none of which have known the touch of the archaeologist's trowel since Prof. Mellaart's brief expeditions over 20 years ago.

In addition to his work at the archaeological museum, Dr. Leonard said, he will be making field visits to the sites for surveys, photography and drawing. He said he had picked up the torch of the

neglected materials after Prof. Mellaart, in the "spirit of cooperation" that prevailed at last year's Oxford Conference on Jordanian archaeology, had asked him to look into the matter.

Dr. Jacobs, who last visited Jordan when, in cooperation with Dr. David McCreery (now ACOR's director), she advised the Department of Antiquities in preparing its five-year plan, said she would be conducting a survey of the Wadi 'Asal, which runs from east to west south of the Wadi Karak. Starting in early November, she said, she will be covering the 17-kilometre wadi on foot, looking for third-millennium B.C. (Early Bronze Age) sites that could give the "view from the hinterlands" of life in ancient Jordan—as opposed to major city sites.

Mr. Banning, whose Albright Fellowship is supplemented by a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, said he would be researching his Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Toronto on "Agricultural and Pastoral Land Use in the Wadi Ziqlab"—a valley southwest of Irbid. In a "diachronic" study, he said, he would be seeking evidence of the relationship between sites used by the bedouin people of the area between the Neolithic and Byzantine periods, and their environment.

Annual Professor Gary Rollefson, who, like most of the other scholars, is a familiar denizen of ACOR, will have a hand in many and diverse activities this year. In addition to lecturing at ACOR and at Yarmouk University, Dr. Rollefson will be digging and surveying at numerous sites throughout Jordan. This year will see the second season of his dig at 'Ain Al Assad, a Stone Age site near Azraq in the eastern desert; but that will be far from the limit of his activities.

## Telcoms seminar opens

AMMAN, Oct. 25 (J.T.) — A 10 day seminar on electronic switching and digital techniques in telephone communications started here today.

The seminar, opened by Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben, is organised by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and hosted by Jordan's Telecommunications Corporation (TCC). It is attended by participants from telecommunications administrations in the Middle East and the Mediterranean region.

A total of 18 specialists from France, Canada, Sweden, Holland, Japan, Italy, Britain, the United States, Switzerland and West Germany will submit research papers on telecommunications to the seminar.

Meanwhile, ITU Regional Secretary Mohammad Al Mili today called on Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, with whom he exchanged views.

## Handicapped gain JD 9,000 from fund-raising matches

By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black - Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Oct. 25 — A team of four French tennis stars left here yesterday after participating in three-days of fund-raising international tennis matches, which resulted in the French team winning all the games and the Jordanian handicapped gaining JD 9,000 from tickets and contributions.

"The sum was much above our expectations," Her Highness Princess Majda, president of Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped elatedly told the Jordan Times.

JD 3,000 of that sum will go into buying 40 wheel chairs and the other JD 6,000 will be allotted to buying equipment and furniture and to the running cost of a new centre which the society has just started building next to the Royal Automobile Club. The main funds are being provided by an unnamed friendly Arab country.

Princess Majda expressed her gratitude to the French embassy for all the efforts made towards this venture and to the Jordan Tennis Federation who worked very hard to make the project materialise and run smoothly.

Wednesday, the first day of the tournament, witnessed the Jordanian junior players in training sessions with the French Tennis Federation players, while on the last day, Friday, demonstration matches were held among the French players at one stage and among the Jordanian junior players at

another, and was attended by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor.

The friendly matches between the French guests and the Jordan Federation team were held on Thursday. In the ladies singles, the very well known French player, Mrs. Francoise Durr played against Mrs. Maurine Stalla of the Jordanian team and won 6-0, 6-4, while Frenchman Alain Cassaigne won in the mens doubles against Jordanian Abdullah Al Khalil with a score of 6-2, 6-3.

In the mens doubles, the Jordanian team, Mr. Khalil and Mr. Hani Al Ali, was beaten by Mr. Cassaigne and Mr. Francis Boyer with a score of 6-2, 6-2.

Defeat does not seem to dampen the keenness of the Jordanian enthusiasts. "Even though the team was beaten, they put up a very good show," said Mr. Nasri Atallah, federation board member. "It was also an occasion for the Jordanians to see the high standard of the upcoming junior players, an indication of how the Jordan Tennis Federation is shaping."

The federation, hardly two years old, is already looking forward to the 1987 Olympics, since tennis has been approved as an Olympic game, and plans are to build a team up to Olympic standards by then.

In the mean time, the intention of everybody in the federation is to turn this year's event, the first of its kind in Jordan, into an annual event for the benefit of the handicapped in Jordan.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### Red Crescent president to Manila

AMMAN, Oct. 25 (Petra) — A Jordanian Red Crescent Society (JRCS) delegation left for Manila today to take part in the 23rd conference of the International Committee of the Red Cross which starts on Thursday. The delegation is led by JRCS President Ahmad Abu Qoura, who said in a pre-departure statement that participants in the conference will discuss issues pertaining to the humanitarian law, and will elect a new president for the League of Red Cross Societies. The Jordanian delegation to the two-week conference will submit a draft resolution condemning Israeli arbitrary practices in the occupied Arab territories, particularly in connection with the inhabitants of these territories and Israel's settlement policies, Dr. Abu Qoura said.

### Jordanian jailed for offering bribe

AMMAN, Oct. 25 (Petra) — A Jordanian citizen, Imadeddin Mohammad Khalil Al Shalakhti, has been sentenced by the military court for three months in prison and the payment of JD 10 for offering a bribe to a government official. The military governor today endorsed the sentence.

### Education team back from U.K.

AMMAN, Oct. 25 (Petra) — A Ministry of Education delegation returned to Amman last night at the end of a two-week visit to the United Kingdom. Delegation members toured a number of British educational institutions and looked into their operation systems and programmes, according to the delegation leader, Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiyat. He said the delegation also was briefed on the British ministry of education's administrative structure.

### Zarqa chamber to give English course

ZARQA, Oct. 25 (Petra) — The Zarqa Chamber of Commerce today began registering secondary school students wishing to attend an English language course during the current school semester. The course is part of a programme that aims to serve the local community. Last year the chamber held a similar course for secondary students.

### MHS opens branch in Irbid

IRBID, Oct. 25 (Petra) — The Mental Health Society (MHS) opened a new branch in Irbid today to offer welfare to the inhabitants in the northern regions of Jordan. The new branch has already started registering mentally retarded children in preparation for offering them the required therapy.

### Book, art exhibitions open at Yarmouk

IRBID, Oct. 25 (Petra) — A number of local and foreign publishers today held an exhibition of university books at Yarmouk University's library. On display are books on science, literature, law and history, as well as several reference books. The week-long exhibition was opened by the university's president, Dr. Adnan Badran. Also at Yarmouk University, an exhibition of paintings by Daifallah 'Ubeidat was opened today. It will run for one week.

### Campaign to fight Zarqa rodents, insects

ZARQA, Oct. 25 (Petra) — Zarqa Municipality has launched an intensive campaign to fight rodents and insects in the city. Mayor Salameh Al Ghurweiri said that several teams have been formed to promote public awareness and solicit cooperation to make the campaign a success. The campaign, organised in cooperation with Amman Municipality, is expected to cost JD 60,000, he said.

### 'Allan centre marks food day

'ALLAN, Oct. 25 (Petra) — The Princess Rahma Community Centre at 'Allan today observed World Food Day with a special programme of lectures, film shows and general discussions on the importance of achieving food security for Jordan.

In a speech at the outset of the ceremony, the centre's director, Mr. Isam Al Zawawi, underlined the importance of developing the rural regions of Jordan and raising the economic and social standards of their inhabitants, by intensified efforts to produce more food and prevent the movement of their population to the cities.

Hunger is the major problem facing the world at present and, according to the 1980 statistics of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), there are some 490 million people in the world suffering from hunger, Mr. Zawawi said.

Also addressing the meeting was the director of agriculture at Balqa Governorate, Mr. Mahmoud Abu Ghumain, who called on farmers to increase Jordan's food production.

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### FOR RENT

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### \$5m agricultural project ok'd

AMMAN, Oct. 25 (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin has given the go-ahead for a project of agricultural services in the Jordan Valley region as of the start of 1982.

The project will be an integrated scheme for agricultural research and guidance, the minister said. It entails conducting agricultural research to help stave off pests and prevent crop diseases, and to reactivate agricultural guidance in the region.

The \$5 million project will be financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The ministry has assigned a 100-dunum tract near Karameh for research projects.

### DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Apartments of different sizes, with central heating and garages. Location: above La Casa, between the 5th and the 6th circles. Please contact tel. 813114 or 813115, or call at the building.

## lo one should listen to beautiful music in uncomfortable seats.

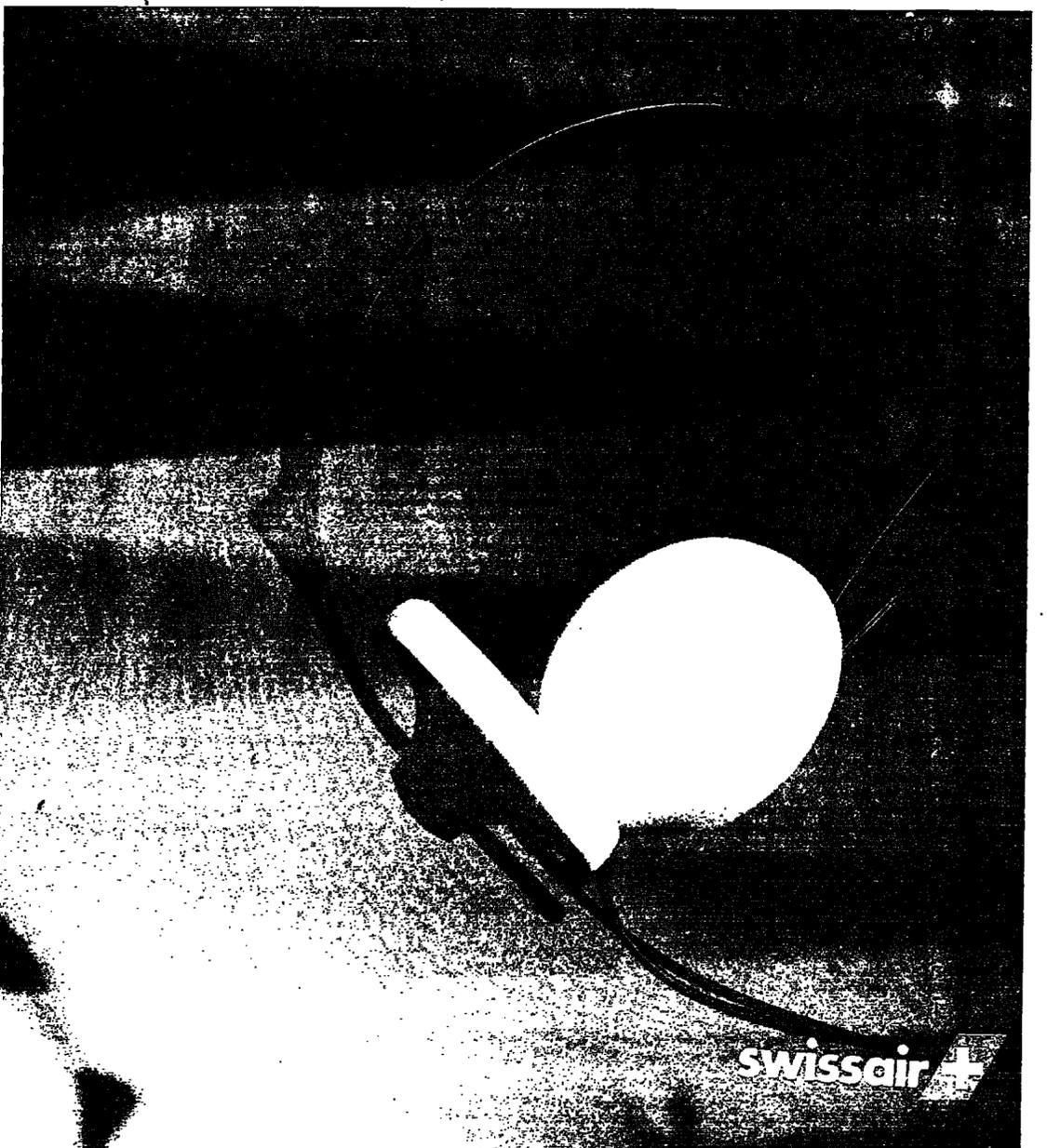
wissair's management, which includes a few connoisseurs of good music, as agreed to the suggestion that passengers travelling First Class on our ridebody jets should not only be provided with free headphones (Sennheiser tereo) appropriate to our music programme, but should also enjoy relaxing seats appropriate to our music programme, our headphones and our reputation.

Chairs which have not only adjustable backs and seats but also a footrest aptable to the length of your legs and raisable by pressing a button. In which you can hear Ravel and Handel, Sinatra and Martin, Miller and Basie in truly fitting style: totally at ease. (So that our Economy Class passengers won't feel they're being hard done by, let us remind them that Swissair's Economy Class so has free headphones, one seat less per row without exception and correspondingly more space and comfort than most airlines.)

And because this stereophonic luxury divan in the DC-10-30s has practically nothing left in common with a conventional aircraft seat, Swissair has also decided to give it a name of its own: Sky Dreamer. — Sounds good, doesn't it?

Swissair or your travel agent will be happy to tell you when and how often and to which destinations you can come skydreaming with us.

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**Jordan Times**  
 An independent Arab newspaper published by the Jordanian Press Syndicate.  
 Responsible Editor: **HANMAD AMAD**  
 Board of Directors: **JUMA' AL-KHAYAT, SAJA ELASSA, MOHAMMAD AMAD, MAHMOUD AL-KAYED**  
 Managing Editor: **SAZ D. SHUKAYR**  
 Advertising Manager: **FERNANDO FRANKS**  
 Editorial and Advertising Offices: **JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION**  
 P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.  
 Telephone: 57171-2-3-4  
 1987 Al Rai JC, Cabinet JORDANIAN Association  
 Jordan Times is published daily except on public holidays and subscription rates are available from the Times advertising department.

# DE FACTONOMICS

## Cooperation among developing countries

By T.A. Jaber

THE TRANSFER of additional real resources from the developed to the developing countries is a necessary action for the alleviation of problems of extreme poverty in the latter, for the maintenance of world peace and stability and for the acceleration of development.

Whatever the results of the Cancun summit are, developing countries should pursue their demands to the end. Social and economic progress of more than two-thirds of the world population can not be treated as an isolated issue: it will remain the focus of international attention and a joint responsibility of the South and the North, the East and the West.

We should be grateful that there exists another alternative to developing countries which provides them with promising potential for further progress.

Cooperation (economic and technical) among developing countries has only been recently highlighted, particularly in the Buenos Aires TCDC conference in 1979. However, there are remarkable opportunities for cooperation in many areas such as trade, technology, food and agriculture, energy, raw materials, finance, exchange of manpower and industrialisation.

Furthermore, some factors have evolved in the last two decades which made such cooperation more feasible. The vertical integration that tied many developing countries to a colonial power weakened and most of the domestic legislation and policies were revised and amended. The central and peripheral relationship has loosened, albeit after great resentment of the colonial power. The developing countries have participated actively in creating an international machinery through which they could express their hopes and concerns. They have demonstrated the interdependence of the world economy under various conditions. They have acted as a group in international gatherings and other activities as the "group of 77" which now includes 120 member countries.

Moreover, the surge of oil prices since 1974 had demonstrated to the developing countries the strong bargaining power that they can enjoy if producers' associations a la OPEC are established. It has also enabled the oil-exporting countries to possess large financial resources which have a spill-over effect on other developing countries in terms of aid, loans, importation of manpower, trade, tourism and

private investment. These activities have not yet been publicised efficiently, though their impact on certain developing countries is considerable.

People in most developing countries have become, after years of experience, more mature in their expectations of what their governments can and can not do. In other words, they have been depoliticised—a fact that enhances political stability.

Thus, a regional cooperation scheme (be it a common market or an economic union) that may be reached between two or more states will survive if it proves to be of benefit to the people. Adequate channels of cooperation will not be easily endangered or manipulated by a foreign interest.

Expanding cooperation among the developing countries can take many courses of

action. It may take advantage of the existing United Nations system. Specialised secretariat may be set up for the Non-aligned countries. Another semi-international movement is the organisation of Islamic countries which can play a significant role in the economic cooperation of member states.

At the regional level, economic integration schemes such as the Arab common market should be reconsidered favourably. Here lies an excellent chance for the acceleration of development of member countries. Cooperation projects and actions should not however be constrained by squabbles about detailed procedural matters.

If the North-South dialogue has so far had limited success, then why miss another promising opportunity, namely to build up mutually beneficial bridges across the South?

If the AWACS deal falls through, Britain may present an alternative, Leslie Dowd reports

# The Nimrod hunt

LONDON — Britain is waiting for the Saudi Arabia alternative to the AWACS system. The British plane is a jet fighter aircraft called the Nimrod, a flying radar station packed with sophisticated electronic gear.

Nimrod's maker, Brij Aerospace, says it would be building a fleet for Saudi Arabia if the Congress President Reagan's proposal to sell five Airborne Warning Control System (AWACS) planes.

The U.S. House of Representatives has already voted down the proposed \$1.1 billion-dollar deal, but the bill could still go through if approved by the Senate.

The Senate's Foreign Relations Committee has recommended that the deal be killed and a vote, scheduled for next week, looks like being close.

British Defence Ministry officials see no problems steps with the Nimrod if the U.S. does not supply AWACS.

"We would be willing to let the planes for Saudi Arabia," a spokesman for the state manufacturer British Aerospace said.

Saudi officials were shown Nimrod Airborne Early Warning plane (AEW) in Britain in the month. However they did not.

"We concluded the Saudis would be interested if AWACS deal fell through," a spokesman added.

The Nimrod would probably be a little cheaper and could be delivered almost as quickly as AWACS, British sources said.

The cost of delivering American AWACS in 1985 has been put at \$1.1 billion for a single aircraft, a price that includes jacking hangars, workshops, technical training.

Independent aerospace experts see little to choose between two planes, which cruise at 30,000 feet (9,000 metres) and can "200 miles (300 km) further ground radar.

Both are flying electronic command posts which could intercept the intruder.

But the British believe the Nimrod has an edge on its American rival by a capacity to spot flying small planes more clearly.

American officials admit AWACS have had trouble identifying low-level targets and mistook speeding cars on a West German autobahn for planes.

The spy-in-the-sky Nimrod developed from the Nimrod maritime hunter when Britain decided in 1977 it should have own alternative to the AWACS.

The Nimrod airframe is basically the same as the British Comet, the world's first jet airliner.

The Comet flew passenger from 1949 until the 1970s and proudly and fondly remembered in Britain.

Nimrod can cruise to its surveillance area at around 500 miles (800 km) an hour and then turn back to circle at about 2,000 miles (400 km) an hour, cutting two of its Rolls Royce Spey engines.

The first of a planned AEWs will operate next year from a base in eastern England scouring the fringes of British airspace for intruders and holding the warning time of an intruder from about two minutes to 10 minutes.

British experts say Nimrod aerodynamics compare well with the AWACS, a modified Boeing 707 with a mushroom-shaped 30-foot (nine-metre) wide radar dish perched on its back.

President Reagan regards the AWACS sale as a means of enhancing the security of the whole Middle East.

British officials believe Reagan would rather see British early warning planes go to Saudi Arabia than none at all, although he has not said so.

The British made no attempt to compete for the Saudi order. Industry sources dismissed suggestions there may have been political or diplomatic reasons for this.

Although Britain has sold aircraft to Saudi Arabia and helped train its air defence force, strategically-important Middle East nation looks primarily to the United States for military supplies.

Therefore, according to British sources, it was not surprising they would prefer AWACS.

## False urgency

THE DEATH of President Sadat has injected an artificial sense of urgency into the "autonomy" negotiations that resumed in Tel Aviv earlier this week, and an equally illusory concern about whether or not the Israelis will complete their withdrawal from the Sinai by the deadline of April next year. The overwhelming reality of the autonomy talks spawned by the Camp David negotiations is that they have proceeded nowhere and are unlikely ever to achieve anything outside the context of American-Israeli-Egyptian peace-making fantasies. The Camp David process may have achieved a bilateral agreement between Egypt and Israel, but the parties involved, especially the United States, should stop making believe that they are also involved in a peace-making effort for the wider Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Palestinian autonomy talks have always been and continue to be a psychological palliative by which the Camp David parties try to convince themselves that they are not, in essence, only dealing with a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace accord. The fact that they pursue the process is more testimony to their capacity for the make-believe than it is for their desire to come to grips with the basic elements of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The death of President Sadat has now prodded the United States to ask Israel to make a substantive gesture in the autonomy talks. One cannot help but sense pitiful irony about a supposed "peace process" that is most dramatically nudged forward by the death of one of its protagonists. We are reminded once again of the hallucinatory nature of the autonomy talks, despite the false aura of urgency and determination that is now being given the Camp David process.

# The crack in Spain's social contract

By Robert Graham  
Financial Times news features

The Spanish employers federation, CEOE, and the government of Sr Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo have — on paper — much in common.

They appear natural allies. Sr Calvo Sotelo himself comes from the business world and has never ceased to tell businessmen that he understands their problems. Indeed this is the first Spanish government to pretend to understand the needs of the business community.

However, this has not prevented an increasing rift between the leadership of the CEOE and the government.

So much so that no group has become so critical of government policy — the extreme right and disgruntled military excepted — as the CEOE. If this rift is not healed shortly it will seriously undermine the credibility of government economic policy.

This unexpected rift has been caused partly by the possibility of early elections next year, and partly by the enforced sense of national solidarity in the wake of the abortive February coup.

At stake is the fate of the social contract, designed to control wages and combat unemployment, signed in June by the government, the two main trade unions and the CEOE.

This agreement, which took three months to negotiate, lays down that wage rises in 1982 will be limited to a band between 9 and 11 per cent. Public sector wages will be held down to 8 per cent plus 1 per cent for productivity.

Adjustments can be made for inflation but the basic principle

underlying the agreement was that the unions accept a decline in real wages with inflation projected for 1982 around 12 per cent.

Against this the government agreed to implement a number of measures to boost unemployment benefit, ease employers' social security contributions and to create 350,000 new jobs, a figure which would halt the rise in joblessness but not lower the overall figure of 1.6 million.

The employers were the most reluctant to sign the agreement. To them it was too vague and smacked too much of the government playing games with the unions. The CEOE signed in the last resort because they did not wish to be singled out as the group seeking to rock the national boat in the wake of the abortive coup.

The government, for its part, then desperately wanted to secure agreement, largely to give Spaniards some concrete instance of a common effort to fight the country's major problems after the trauma of the coup.

Meanwhile, the two main unions, the communist-controlled Confederation of Workers Commissions (CCOO) and the socialist General Workers' Union (UGT), were none too happy about the deal. But as they were forced to operate, their profile after the coup, it provided some indication to the rank and file that their interests were not being ignored.

The social contract was in fact all things to all men. It nevertheless became a central plank of government economic policy, and the 1982 budget proposals now, before parliament are based on the figures in it.

The first sign of unease on the part of the CEOE came in a well-

*The future of Spain's social contract, signed in June by the government, the main employers' body and the two largest unions, has been thrown into doubt by the employers' criticisms. Sr Calvo Sotelo, the prime minister, can hardly afford to see the contract collapse.*

orchestrated campaign denouncing alleged secret government agreements with the two main unions over a financial subsidy. This was an understanding between the government and the unions, separate but connected with the negotiations on the social contract, for financial assistance.

Ever since the legalisation of the trade unions in 1977, the latter have been hopelessly short of funds. They have lived from hand to mouth, often borrowing money against the prospect of regaining part of the huge assets they held at the outbreak of the civil war.

Rather than hand back these assets, which have been absorbed into the administration, the government finally agreed to offer a direct grant of Ptas 2.4 billion (\$25.3 million) with a first instalment of Ptas 800 million in the 1982 budget.

The employers knew perfectly well that the matter was under discussion, and that eventually the unions would get some funds from the government.

The CEOE itself occupies a building inherited from the old trade unions created under Franco. Thus their aggressive denunciation seemed little more than an expression of distaste at increased union financial muscle.

However, on September 9, Sr

believes the assumptions on which government projections for 1982 are based are over-optimistic and that the budget is inflationary and very much election oriented.

Secondly, the CEOE seems keen to use its weight to obtain more concessions at a moment when the recession is not bottoming out as much as hoped earlier in the year. For instance the CEOE argued strongly, before signing the social contract, for more liberal 'hire and fire' rules. The employers are making this point again, arguing that until they can lay off or trim labour forces, easier investment will not be forthcoming.

Finally, much talk surrounds the political ambitions of the CEOE president, former Davis Cup tennis player Sr Ferrer Salat. Associates say that he would eventually like to join the government and that he has support from a powerful sector of the traditional business community. Indeed in his recent statements commentators have seen him as a stalking-horse for the creation of a right-wing coalition.

The next move, according to the CEOE, is up to the government. A note has been sent to Sr Juan Antonio Garcia Diaz, the minister of economy, saying the CEOE wants a meeting to discuss their grievances.

The government is in an awkward dilemma. It cannot afford to see the social contract collapse since it has been held up as the most important achievement in Sr Calvo Sotelo's seven months of office, and because it risks undermining the whole basis for wage negotiation in 1982.

Perhaps the only way out will be through a cabinet reshuffle in the coming weeks.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### A flicker of hope in the U.N.

AL RA'Y: The birth of the organisation of the United Nations (U.N.) after the calamity of World War II, which bereaved humanity of millions of its sons, came to speak of the hopes and aspirations of human beings for the establishment of a new international community where peace, justice and stability would prevail.

This international organisation has faced many challenges during its lifetime, and hopes pinned on it waxed and waned now and then. It has also attracted a larger number of small states as international imperialism gradually ebbed.

Despite the positive and the negative aspects of this international body, the plight of the Palestinian people remains to be the chronic issue which highlights the moral, political and human responsibilities which this organisation must shoulder towards the Palestinian people. These responsibilities have been stressed by the practices of Israel which disavowed the U.N. Charter and began to adopt Nazi terrorist practices in the occupied territories.

The Palestinian issue has been tackled tens of times by the U.N. This effort is still facing mounting threats and challenges.

It has been the case with the U.N., it has not been that different with the Arabs who for years have thought only of the matter of justice in their issue and who never thought of, until recently, linking between this factor and their own status quo. The Arabs now understand that this status quo of the owner of the issue in question might result in negative as well as positive influence inside and outside the U.N.

The status quo of the Arabs is the major basis the Arabs must take into consideration when dealing with the U.N. since it is the Arabs' intrinsic power which will reactivate frozen U.N. resolutions and have the greatest influence on the international conscience, and where words fail power succeeds.

We see a flicker of hope in the U.N., but we believe that it will be our status quo which will turn this flicker into a straggler and brighter flare of hope in our area and the regions nearby.

### Where the U.N. has failed

AL DUSTOUR: The basic failure in what we call the peace process is the fact that the Arabs believe that politics alone could take them to a solution for the Palestinian conflict, when the Israeli side resorts to power. Israel has repeatedly aborted all efforts to peacefully solve the crisis. Therefore, peace-loving people and forces should exert more efforts in the international level in order to counterbalance the Israeli intransigence.

It is the absence of the United Nations' role which resulted in the meagre international influence which could stop Israel from foisting all peace efforts exerted to reach the required settlement.

It was only yesterday that Gen. Sharon said that the Palestinian issue should be settled outside the Camp David agreements. This is a hint that these agreements are incapable of dealing with the crux of the conflict, namely the Palestinian issue. This also means that other doors and avenues must be opened for other initiatives to solve this issue. This has also been said by European and U.S. officials.

But of what use are these statements if seeking peace remains the prey of this failure which results from the battle between logic and force?

Surely these statements will fail in the same way all international efforts failed. Those concerned to establish peace in the region must open the door to all positive efforts and cooperate in order to prevent war.

If this fails, we, the Arabs, must rectify the situation by all the means available to us. These are abundant and are sure to be effective if used well.

# Papandreou: The ideologue and the pragmatist

By David Tonge  
Financial Times news features

The victory of Dr. Andreas Papandreou, the mercurial Greek socialist, in last week's general election has been supposed to alarm NATO, make businessmen anxious and affect the drachma.

Dr. Papandreou has been offering a radical alternative to his country's previous leadership for some time. He talks of Non-alignment, challenges Greece's membership of the military wing of NATO, and questions Greece's links with the EEC.

He says he will socialise most of the country's leading industrial groups. He offers more economic planning, and import controls. He combines elements of M. Francois Mitterrand, now France's Socialist president, and of Mr. Tony Benn, who leads the radical wing of Britain's opposition Labour Party.

There was a time when people spoke of Greece's economic miracle. But that is now a distant memory. A fall in real earnings, 24 per cent inflation and a slump in growth are the realities of today. The country's much vaunted accession to the EEC 10 months ago has not led to the cornucopia many Greeks expected.

The government of Mr. George Rallis, the ex-prime minister, appeared listless. The right's rule in Greece dated back, almost unbroken, for about 50 years, and the results of the elections have confirmed what any visitor to Greece sensed — that many Greeks had had enough.

With Mr. Constantine Karamanlis as president, many Greeks could have felt they could

vote for a radical shift of government while knowing that in the Relations between Karamanlis and Papandreou are good, even if there is an element of father and prodigal son in their relationship.

In Greece's last general election, in 1977, Dr. Papandreou's party, Pasok, won a mere 25 per cent of the vote, compared with the 42 per cent won by the New Democracy party, headed by Rallis.

But Pasok has since picked up the votes of the centre, and of its past leader, Mr. George Mavros. The socialists thus came in widely ahead of Mr. Rallis. Dr. Papandreou has had the qualified and uncomfortable support of the Communists. Their support had a mixed blessing, during the election campaign, since Dr. Papandreou is fundamentally anti-Communist, and he had been determined to avoid being identified with them.

Mr. Karamanlis brought Dr. Papandreou back from the U.S. to head a new economic planning unit about 20 years ago. He has been at the centre of politics, through crises and coups, ever since. Yet he remains an enigma. What he would do now that he is in power is still a mystery. However, this need not harm him. The Greeks are cynical of most politicians.

In the past three years Dr. Papandreou has faced the dilemma of all parties of protest suddenly faced with the prospect of power. He bitterly resents suggestions that he has softened his tune, yet the fact is that the ideologue in him co-exists with a pragmatist who knows the Greek political scene like few others.

In 1967 the colonels snatched power from him and his father,

*Victory of Dr. Andreas Papandreou's socialists in last week's Greek general election has broken the fifty-year rule of the right. Dr. Papandreou has been at the centre of the country's politics for two decades; he is a charismatic populist in public and looks like a fatherly tutor in the privacy of his home. But he remains an enigmatic figure.*

George Papandreou, by preventing an election they would certainly have won. Some of his recent policies have been articulated to make sure history does not repeat itself.

A charismatic populist in public, an articulate fatherly tutor in the privacy of his pine-ringed house above Athens, he has twice been imprisoned and forced into exile.

The first occasion was before the war when he went to the U.S. becoming a professor of economics at Berkeley University of California. The second was as a result of the colonels' 1967 coup. He blames Washington for that coup and the later troubles on Cyprus, but he is less hostile to the U.S. than before. He argues that the U.S. is no longer capable of projecting its power as it used to. His pre-election calls for the withdrawal from Greece of the U.S. "bases of death" have long given way to demands that the bases be "isolated" from Greek society. He last resort the president offers some guarantee of continuity.

Domestically, there is no question of compromise on a host of issues central to the quality of Greek life — such as the introduction of civil marriage, of more rights for women, a shorter working week and protection for trade unionists. Like M. Mitterrand, he is expected to decentralise government, but unlike him he is prepared to delay "socialising" business. He has said that before trying out his policies of bringing workers and local representatives into the administration of industry, he will try them out on public bodies such as OTE, the telecommunications organisation.

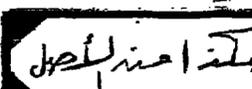
Now he insists: "We are not miracle workers: 'He stresses the need first to restore economic health, for a massive public deficit is one problem the next prime minister of Greece will have to tackle. A second problem is the need to raise at least \$2 billion on the Euromarkets next year."

A sign of his pragmatism is the emphasis he puts on learning from the experience of France under Mitterrand. The maverick of the 1960s and crusader of the early 1970s has attracted followers who wish Pasok to remain the "national liberation movement" which it once proclaimed itself.

Dr. Papandreou so controls the party, and now the country, that he can limit such challenges. The West may still have to accept that he articulates both the frustrations of a long closed society, and the anger of many Greeks who believe their history is that of a pawn on the chessboard of the great powers.

Crucially, he leaves the door open for careful relations with the U.S. by stressing the need to protect the sources of weapons of the Greek armed forces — these are predominantly American.

Both are flying electronic command posts which could intercept the intruder. But the British believe the Nimrod has an edge on its American rival by a capacity to spot flying small planes more clearly. American officials admit AWACS have had trouble identifying low-level targets and mistook speeding cars on a West German autobahn for planes. The spy-in-the-sky Nimrod developed from the Nimrod maritime hunter when Britain decided in 1977 it should have own alternative to the AWACS. The Nimrod airframe is basically the same as the British Comet, the world's first jet airliner. The Comet flew passenger from 1949 until the 1970s and proudly and fondly remembered in Britain. Nimrod can cruise to its surveillance area at around 500 miles (800 km) an hour and then turn back to circle at about 2,000 miles (400 km) an hour, cutting two of its Rolls Royce Spey engines. The first of a planned AEWs will operate next year from a base in eastern England scouring the fringes of British airspace for intruders and holding the warning time of an intruder from about two minutes to 10 minutes. British experts say Nimrod aerodynamics compare well with the AWACS, a modified Boeing 707 with a mushroom-shaped 30-foot (nine-metre) wide radar dish perched on its back. President Reagan regards the AWACS sale as a means of enhancing the security of the whole Middle East. British officials believe Reagan would rather see British early warning planes go to Saudi Arabia than none at all, although he has not said so. The British made no attempt to compete for the Saudi order. Industry sources dismissed suggestions there may have been political or diplomatic reasons for this. Although Britain has sold aircraft to Saudi Arabia and helped train its air defence force, strategically-important Middle East nation looks primarily to the United States for military supplies. Therefore, according to British sources, it was not surprising they would prefer AWACS.



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# New approach to peace

OW—"Books serve peace progress" was the motto of the International Book Fair in Moscow for a week in September. The biggest and the most extensive of all organized in Soviet capital, it displayed 10 interesting exhibits from 80 countries. Millions of the Fair are open books which bear high humanitas," said Boris Stukalov, chairman of the Fair and the State Publishing Committee. "Now such an exchange is especially necessary to meet the growing demands of people tired with linguistic, national and political barriers but who share a single planet, Earth." to the consistent invitation of the Helsinki Committee, the Soviet Union has

increased by nearly two-fold the publication of translated literature to reach the annual print of 130,000,000 copies. The export-import agreements signed by the Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga reached 90,000,000 roubles. It is the fair where new business contacts between book publishers and traders from different countries are made, while the existing contacts grow stronger. The unbiased, realistic approach, respect and good-will featured most meetings and purchases at the fair. The Moscow Book Fair has given a new impetus to cooperation among countries in the interests of peace, deeper spiritual contacts and mutual understanding.

Fotokhronika TASS



The strive for peace and progress has affected the young generation

## Mountaineering takes its peak

Mountaineers have held in Pamir the last rehearsal of the assault on Mount Everest, the highest point of the earth's surface. Areas of Mount Communism (7,495 miles) and Lenin Peak (4 miles), some 60 kilometres apart, were chosen for the last training and equipment testing session, as the steep ridge of the eastern wall of Mount Communism closely imitates the southern wall of Mount Everest where the mountaineers will climb the world's highest summit (8,848 miles) next spring. This route, according to specialists, is more difficult for climbing than those passed by expeditions from other countries. No one has tried to conquer the summit from this direction.

During the Pamir expedition, the best kinds of Soviet-made oxygen-breathing apparatuses, clothing and food concentrates were tested and selected. Lenin Peak with its gentle snow and ice became a testing site for breathing equipment and the grounds for medical and physiological research on the breathing of mountaineers at high altitudes.

Research was performed by Yu. Senkerich and G. Davydov, doctors of Medical Sciences, at the Institute of Medico-Biological Sciences. A close-type breathing apparatus operating on chemically treated oxygen was used for the first time in the practice of mountaineering. It is especially useful at altitudes over seven to eight metres where ordinary-type breathing equipment which employs pressure oxygen bottles is not too effective. Climbers V. Lukov and O. Kosmachov using new-type apparatuses managed to descend from the foot of Lenin Peak to its top (4,200 miles) in 11 1/2 instead of the usual 2-3 light days.

"After Pamir," says the USSR national mountaineering coach Vladimir Shatayev, "the sportsmen will have their final assembly in Moscow next January." The group will set out for Nepal. A glacier abounding in crevasses will be their first obstacle followed by an ever more difficult rock section. The first intermediate camp will be set up at an altitude of 6,200 miles, with three others to be made on the way to the summit. In March and April equipment and food will be transported. The assault will start in May. The ascent to Mount Everest will last about a week.

Fotokhronika TASS

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# ECONOMY

## EEC aides meet divided over budget reform

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 25 (R) - EEC foreign ministers meet here tomorrow still deeply divided over reform of the European Economic Community (EEC)'s overloaded budget despite months of discussion.

During their two-day talks the ministers will also meet envoys from Spain and Portugal to discuss progress in their negotiations to join the EEC, and try to finalise a joint position for forthcoming

international trade talks on textiles. But EEC sources said their main task would be to try to make further progress on the budget negotiations.

An issue is the amount that member states should pay into, and receive from, the community's \$25 billion budget and the spending priorities the 10-nation EEC should adopt.

The EEC commission, backed most strongly by Britain, has been pressing for curbs on farm spending which swallows two thirds of the budget.

But countries like France, Ireland and the Netherlands, whose large farming communities benefit from this bias, have put up considerable resistance.

The ministers will examine proposals drawn up by the commission last week on farm spending, which mainly concentrate on

attempting to curb costly surpluses of dairy and grains.

Guaranteed prices and export subsidies for milk, butter and cereals production account for about half the EEC's annual spending on its controversial Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

But diplomatic sources said differences in approach are still so great that only a summit meeting in London at the end of next month seems likely to be able to give decisive impetus to budget reform.

Controversial negotiations on a third Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) regulating textiles trade between industrial and developing countries are also due to resume next month in Geneva, and the EEC has yet to finalise its tactics.

Several EEC countries, notably Britain and France, have urged more protection for their ailing textiles industries. But the developing and industrialising countries are pushing for a reduction in trade restrictions, and diplomatic sources said they are likely to get support from West Germany and Denmark.

France and Italy, on the other hand, favour raising the existing trade barriers by cutting the quotas accorded developing countries in bilateral agreements negotiated under the MFA, the sources said.

"The difference in views is enormous and we will have difficulty bridging the gaps," a British diplomat said.

Informed sources said the ministers would also probably take the opportunity to consider U.S. request for troops from community countries to join a Sinai peacekeeping force.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who is chairing the meeting, said late last week that the matter was under review, but no decision had been taken.

Informed sources said Britain, France and Italy were close to agreement on joining the force and that the decision would be coupled with a statement setting out the EEC's current position on Middle East peace negotiations.

Australia agreed this week to join the force and the Dutch government said it was seriously considering taking part.

## Sudan looks for bright oil prospect

KHARTOUM, Oct. 25 (R) - Sudan, one of the world's least developed nations, is set to strengthen its position as an oil state within the next three years, Sudanese Energy Minister Sharif El Tuhami said today.

He said in an interview that Sudan, Africa's biggest state, had already discovered enough oil to make it largely self-sufficient.

When a new refining complex came on stream in 1984, Sudan would be able to slash \$500 million a year from its fuel import bill, Dr. Tuhami told Reuters.

Four new oil prospecting agreements were currently being negotiated. One with the Anglo-American Phillips company for exploration rights in a 74,500-square-mile (120,000-square-kilometre) strip in northern Sudan would probably be signed next month, he said.

Talks were also taking place with Canada's Trans-Pacific, France's Total Exploration and the U.S. Sunmark oil companies. Agreements on concessions were likely in the next few months, he added.

"The more drilling we do, the more we discover. Sudan is so big," he said.

Oil was first discovered by Chevron of Sudan, a subsidiary of the U.S. giant Standard Oil of California (Socal), in 1978.

Dr. Tuhami said the company estimated reserves in its Unity field in the southern sector of the country at between 80 and 100 million barrels. Government estimates were some 20 million barrels higher than this.

This field could produce 25,000 barrels daily that would be fed into a new refinery to be built at Kosti, a town some 200 miles (270 kms)

south of Khartoum, within the next three years at a cost of about \$600 million.

A new company called the White Nile Petroleum Company has been established by the government and Chevron to build the Kosti complex. It will eventually have a capacity of about 40,000 barrels a day and will be Sudan's second refinery. The other is sited at Port Sudan.

So far, Sudan has been forced to import its daily requirement of 27,000 barrels of oil through Port Sudan and across Kenya.

Chevron has by far the biggest financial investment in exploration here, investing some \$70 million a year.

Other companies currently involved are Total Exploration,

the Geneva-based International Energy Development Corporation, the U.S. company Eastern and the Union Textroleum Company, lead American-British-Italian consortium.

The minister said that also been discovered from drillings in the Red Sea, Texas Eastern and Union were due to start drilling next year.

"We expect to have a big program then - offshore," Dr. Tuhami adding: "They are coming in the south now."

The discovery of oil in this of this disparate country of one million square miles (2.5 million square miles) has caused political differences between Arab north and the black south to surge up again.

A long debate about it of the new oil refinery presidential decision in Kosti. The southerners are pressing for it to be built south at Beaitu, next to the field.

## OPEC prepares for Geneva meet

KUWAIT, Oct. 25 (R) - OPEC Secretary General Marc Ng left Kuwait today after talks with Kuwait's Oil Minister Ali Al Sabah on the organisation's emergency meeting to be held in Geneva on Thursday, Kuwaiti oil sources said.

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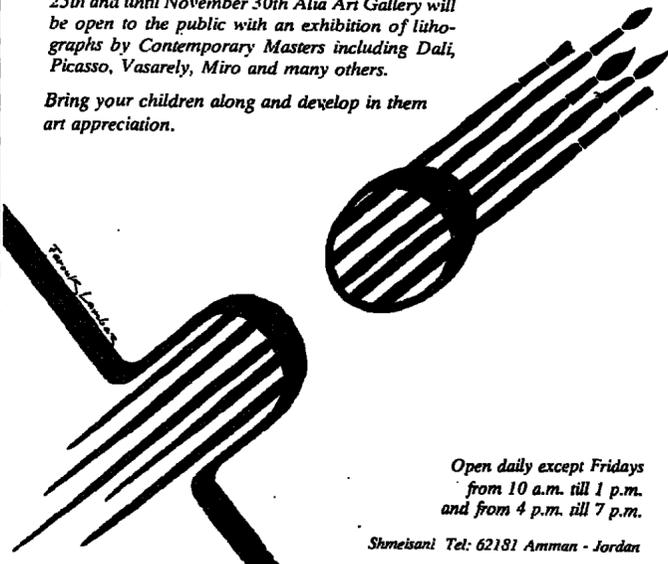
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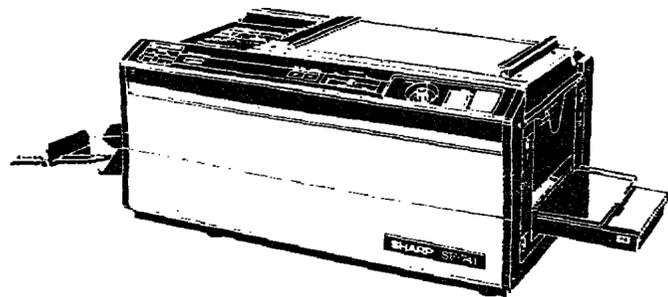
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# WORLD

## Angola waits to consider latest Namibian proposals

LISBON, Oct. 25 (R) — Angola, the black state most immediately concerned by the future of Namibia (Southwest Africa), will hear tomorrow the West's latest proposals for securing the independence of the South African-controlled territory.

Representatives of the five-nation Western "Contact Group" arrive in Luanda on Monday for talks with Angola which has a large slice of its territory under South African occupation because of the Namibian problem.

Angola's attitude to the proposals of the Western mission, led by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker, will be crucial since the country officially describes itself as a "safe rearward base for the fighters of SWAPO" (the South-West Africa People's Organisation fighting for the independence of Namibia).

Of the five members of the group, Angola has diplomatic relations only with France, West Germany and Britain. Canada and the United States have refused to recognise the Luanda regime owing to the presence of

thousands of Cuban troops in Angola.

The Angolan authorities have shown scepticism about the West's mission's chances of success. A long and clearly authoritative article issued by the official Angolan news agency ANGOP at the weekend was headlined: "Namibia -- a step forward?"

One of the main problems raised was whether Pretoria could be expected to negotiate fairly when South African troops were dug in deep into Angola across the northern border of Namibia.

The article said the South African army was occupying almost all the territory between the Cuene River and the Namibian frontier in ANGOP's first official acknowledgement of the extent of Pretoria's latest military thrust.

This means that the South Africans have retaken the city of

N'Giva (formerly Pereira d'Éca), the capital of Cuene province, 45 kilometres north of the Namibian frontier, and are back in the positions they occupied when they launched their major invasion of southern Angola last Aug. 23.

Luanda's official Jornal de Angola has recently carried several articles detailing the loss of N'Giva on Oct. 12 and the reoccupation of other strategic towns in Cuene province such as Xangongo (formerly Rocadas) and Monguia by the South Africans.

ANGOP — the main vehicle for broadcasting Angolan news abroad — has so far made no direct reference to these military setbacks.

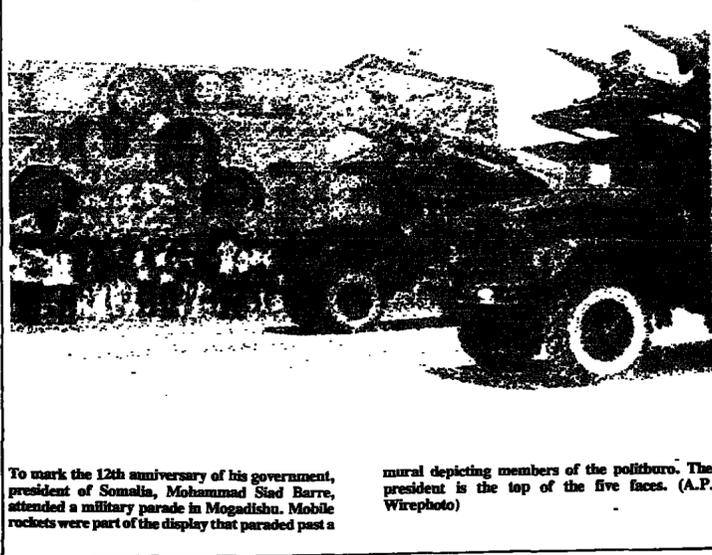
This contrasts strongly with the Angolan reaction at the time of the invasion when Luanda mounted a campaign to alert international public opinion and demanded an emergency session of the U.N. Security Council.

Informed sources in Lisbon said the Luanda authorities seemed to be taking a more cautious attitude so as not to internationalise the problem further and keep their hands free in the negotiations with the West.

The wording of the ANGOP article seemed to leave the door open for a negotiated compromise over one of the main obstacles raised by South Africa, that of constitutional guarantees for Namibia's white minority.

After referring to the U.S. view that South Africa will only accept implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence once such guarantees have been secured, ANGOP mentioned the "understanding of African countries over certain issues without whose solution the whole process could be jeopardised."

## Missiles on parade in Mogadishu



To mark the 12th anniversary of his government, president of Somalia, Mohammad Siad Barre, attended a military parade in Mogadishu. Mobile rockets were part of the display that paraded past

mural depicting members of the politburo. The president is the top of the five faces. (A.P. Wirephoto)

## North-South talks return to U.N.

CANCUN, Oct. 25 (A.P.) — The debate on Third World-sponsored plans to reform international economic relations now shifts from the Cancun summit back to the United Nations, where it has been stalled in the past years.

But U.N. spokesmen and several heads of state said the mere fact that 22 world leaders who gathered were agreed that global negotiations should take place "at the United Nations" was a major breakthrough.

Third World nations have always insisted on holding North-South talks at the U.N. General Assembly, where a small country's vote is equal to that of a big nation.

Until recently some industrialised countries said trade and money issues should be discussed only at specialised agencies such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, where the big powers have weighted votes.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said yesterday that the decision to bring the debate on global negotiations to the United Nations was "a great achievement" for the Third World.

But she cautioned that the United Nations "will have to define the meaning of these words, because global negotiations mean different things to different people."

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, among others, expressed cautious optimism that the North-South dialogue would resume its renewed vigour at the United Nations.

The Cancun declaration is "a definite step forward" from previous commitments by industrialised countries to work for global negotiations, according to U.N. spokesman Rudolph Staudaher.

He noted that a statement on global negotiations by leaders of seven industrialised countries in Ottawa, Canada, did not mention that preparations for these talks should take place at the United Nations.

"Also," he said, "the Cancun

declaration includes the word 'urgently,' which means that the debate will not be put off for months or years."

However, at least one official expressed skepticism that delegates at the United Nations would agree on their 22 delegation heads failed to agree on here.

"We have been discussing global negotiations for 15 years at the United Nations without reaching any agreement, and came to Cancun to break the deadlock," said the Third World official who asked not to be identified. "And what did we decide here? To send the whole thing back to the United Nations..."

Serious discussions on North-South issues began in Dec. 1974, when the U.N. General Assembly Drafted a "charter of economic rights and duties of states." They called for a new international economic order. Developing countries say the current system is biased against them because, among other things, it condemns poor countries to export their raw materials to developed countries and import expensive technology from them.

In the years that followed, more than 10 major international conferences on whether to launch global negotiations to redress imbalances in North-South relations. The Cancun declaration seemed to acknowledge this impasse when it underscored that the world leaders attending the summit "were not bound by traditional bureaucratic entanglements."

Mohammed Bedjaoui, Algerian ambassador to the United Nations, said Third World countries will start consultations this week at the United Nations to see "what the next step will be."

## Power-sharing in Poland comes under debate again

WARSAW, Oct. 25 (R) — A small party under Poland's Communist government umbrella has called for reorganisation of the country's political system to include the trade unions and the church, the official PAP news agency said today.

The small Democratic Party called in a resolution passed at a central committee meeting this weekend for a more com-

prehensive body than the communist-controlled national unity front, which it said was no longer relevant, PAP said.

Publication of the resolution in the official media was a sign of how far liberalisation has gone in Poland in the past 15 months. It came amid reports that the Communist Party is preparing to invite the independent trade union Solidarity into some sort of coalition.

## Zimbabwe's uneasy truce

By Rodney Pinder

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe, Oct. 25 (R) — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe returned to Salisbury from a week-long provincial tour today with considerable confidence after a potentially bruising week for his 18-month-old administration.

He has successfully overcome the first major public sector challenge to his government by quelling an outbreak of strikes by teachers and nurses seeking more pay and better working conditions.

He forced them back to their schools and hospitals with a combination of tough action — arrests and dismissals — and public shaming. "Where is their ethic, where is their commitment to duty, where is their professionalism?" he demanded before cheering school children at a prize-giving here.

He also made his first tour of the southwestern province of Matabeleland, power-base of his arch-rival Joshua Nkomo, since faction fighting in Bulawayo threatened the stability of the state in February.

The visit passed without incident and Mr. Mugabe was given a

polite, if unenthusiastic, reception by the warrior Ndebele people whose "king", Mr. Nkomo, he soundly defeated in last year's independence election.

"I feel gratified, very happy," Mr. Mugabe told reporters at a remote bush village north of Bulawayo yesterday. "We have made tremendous progress. We have laid the basis for an even greater peace than we have now."

A close aide said Mr. Mugabe's party had not expected more than a lukewarm reception in Matabeleland but added: "The prime minister is happy that so many people turned out just to hear what he had to say."

Mr. Mugabe's message was one of unity, hard work and discipline. He stressed the points again at Binga, Victoria Falls, Wankie, Plumtree and Bulawayo, capital of Matabeleland and home of the Ndebele.

Descendants of South Africa's Zulus, the Ndebele form 15 per cent of Zimbabwe's population of about seven million. Although fewer in number than the majority Shona, who voted Mr. Mugabe into power, they dominated their more peaceable neighbours for centuries through military prowess. They now find it difficult to adjust to Shona political ascen-

dancy.

Mr. Mugabe's Shona-based forces and Mr. Nkomo's predominantly Ndebele forces fought together against white rule in Rhodesia until independence in April 1980.

But last February, an estimated 300 men were killed when the two factions fought in the Entumbane suburb of Bulawayo before a fledgling national army restored peace.

Aides said Mr. Mugabe had decided to make his tour in a bid to heal wounds caused by Entumbane and to cement national unity as he struggled with Zimbabwe's post-war reconstruction amidst increasing economic difficulties.

Mr. Mugabe told 4,000 schoolchildren, teachers and parents at Mponomo high school opposite Entumbane, that he was trying to convey a sense of national equality.

Mr. Nkomo, minister without portfolio, did not join Mr. Mugabe on the tour of his homeland. He told reporters in Salisbury he believed the prime minister was on political party, not government, business and that as such he had no role to play. Mr. Mugabe told meetings Mr. Nkomo had been too busy to come.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Soviet smokers up in arms

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (R) — Soviet smokers are up in arms about the disappearance of popular low-priced brands, the *dal* *Sovietskaya Rossiya* (Soviet Russia) has reported. It said complaints had been coming in from towns in the south and the Soviet Far East that cheap, filterless cigarettes, the favourite of ordinary workers, had vanished from the shops. Rumours were swept up the country that production of the low-priced brands was to end altogether at the end of the year, the newspaper said. Publication of the report suggested that anger over the shortages among Soviet workers had become a serious problem. Cheap brands as little as 20 kopecks (28 cents) for 20, but the higher quality filter-tipped cigarettes cost about four times as much. Cigarette prices were raised by 50 per cent last month, prompting grumbling among Muscovite shoppers. *Sovietskaya Rossiya* quoted the manager of a major tobacco works as admitting it some of the cheaper brands had been replaced and agreeing it had been a mistake not to consider public feelings on the matter.

### Spanish oil kills four more

MADRID, Oct. 25 (A.P.) — Four more people died on rape oil poisoning in Spain in the past 24 hours bringing the total to 17 since May, health ministry officials have said. Some 16,000 Spaniards were said to have been affected by the industrial, mislabelled cooking oil. About 750 are still hospitalised, as efforts to find an antidote so far have been fruitless.

### Chinese save-pandas campaign works

PEKING, Oct. 25 (R) — Wild giant pandas are becoming bold and less afraid of man after a successful anti-hunting campaign their natural habitat in the Western Chinese province of Sichuan the New China News Agency said today. "There are many stories about pandas strolling into farmyards where they are fed a cared for," it said. The agency said that as a result of a mass education campaign in the area over the past decade, local hunters had stopped killing them and had organised themselves into special teams to wipe out jackals — a mortal enemy of the Pandas and other rewards were given to anyone who helped save pandas from their natural enemies and other dangers. A sentence was the penalty for deliberately killing one. The world wildlife fund and the Chinese government have launched a joint drive to save the panda, of which there are thought to be or about 1,000 left in the wild — almost all of them in Sichuan.

### Zia proposes federal advisory council

LAHORE, Oct. 25 (A.P.) — Pakistan President Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has announced that a federal advisory council will be established next month to determine the future framework of the country's political system. The council is to be called the Majlis-i-Shoora and its members will be chosen by the president and his aides, the state-owned news agency APP said. The concept of the Majlis-i-Shoora (advisory council) has been raised on numerous occasions by Zia's military regime. Some observers see it as an attempt to replace the national assembly which has not held a session since 1977. Gen. Zia told a conference here that a cross section of Pakistani society would be represented in the Majlis. But he did not indicate whether it would go beyond expressing opinions and propose specific changes in legislation.

### Strong quake jolts Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 25 (R) — A strong earthquake shook Mexico City late yesterday. Some houses collapsed but fire reports from police and Red Cross officials mentioned no casualties. The Mexican geological institute said the 4.0-second quake at 21.30 local time (0330 GMT), registered 6.5 on the Richter Scale. Some parts of the city were blacked out for about a minute and tourists ran into the streets in their nightclothes, eyewitnesses said. First reports from the institute said the quake was centred about 350 kilometres southwest of Mexico City. But it later placed the epicentre 500 kilometres southwest of the capital of Michoacan State.

### North Yemeni leader off to Moscow

SANAA, Oct. 25 (R) — North Yemen President Ali Abdull Saleh left Sanaa for Moscow today for talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. The talks will cover bilateral relations and ways of developing cooperation in all fields as well as Arab and international issues, officials said. The Yemeni leader, whose country receives Soviet military and economic aid, is accompanied by high-level delegation, including the minister of foreign affairs and the head of the general state corporation for petroleum and mineral resources.

# The KGB -- Prima Donna of Soviet suppression becomes respectable

By Richard Balmforth

MOSCOW — It was clear from the start that the eight-storey red brick complex being built in central Moscow was no ordinary project.

Absent are the stout Russian women with paint-splattered head scarves, traditional to most Soviet construction sites. Instead hard-hatted young soldiers swarm around the scaffolding and when the site is closed at night a military guard is placed at the gates.

Work has gone on speedily, apparently untroubled by the sudden shortages of raw materials that normally bedevil all but priority projects in the Soviet Union.

Another curious fact was noted shrewdly by one Muscovite. "The first thing they did when they had built the walls was to put shutters on the windows."

There is no sign on the site — but it does not need one. Moscow's open secret is that smart new offices are being built for the KGB security police, though its main headquarters are likely to remain in the huge brownstone Lubyanka just across the street.

The expansion of the Moscow headquarters of the KGB, or committee for state security, symbolises the organisation's gradual growth in prestige under the leadership of Leonid Brezhnev.

Western diplomats say that in recent years the Kremlin has been at pains to improve the public image of the KGB whose excess during the rule of Josef Stalin left few families in the Soviet Union untouched.

On the death of Stalin in 1953 the KGB emerged all-powerful under the leadership of the dictator's notorious lieutenant, Lavrenty Beria.

The present-day trend to repairing the image of the KGB while at the same time keeping a tight rein on its activities began, according to diplomats, in 1967 when Yuri Andropov was appointed to head

the organisation.

Mr. Andropov, now 67, was by background a Communist Party functionary and diplomat and his appointment was seen as bringing the KGB under tight party control.

When Mr. Andropov became a member of the ruling party politburo the organisation at the same time gained considerable prestige.

But in a remark calculated to assure the Soviet public that the dark days of Stalin were a thing of the past, Mr. Brezhnev paid tribute to Mr. Andropov's "clean, irreproachable hands."

Since then, though public references to the organisation remain a rarity, the KGB has grown in respectability with several of its leading lights moving up the Soviet power echelons.

At the last party congress in February, Gen. Semyon Tsvigun, number two to Mr. Andropov, and deputy chairman Gen. Georgy Tsinev and Col. Gen. Viktor Chebrikov, were promoted to full membership of the policy-making central committee.

Gen. Tsvigun, the country's top professional intelligence officer with an early security career rooted in Soviet Moldavia and Tadzhikistan, has in particular emerged into prominence in recent times.

As well as delivering several stinging public attacks on the dissident community, Gen. Tsvigun, a 64-year-old Ukrainian, has embarked on a literary career as a writer of fictional war stories.

Gen. Tsvigun and Gen. Tsinev, aged 74, now regularly figure in official welcoming parties greeting Mr. Brezhnev on his return from trips away from the Soviet capital — a clear sign of political favour.

Other former KGB officers to rise to prominence in recent years include Geidar Aliyev, 58, who served with the security police for 28 years.

Party chief in Soviet Azerbaijan, he was promoted to the junior ranks of the politburo in 1976.

The KGB is responsible for intelligence and counter-intelligence operations both at home and abroad, and keeping an eye on internal "crimes against the state".

An elite corps, its duties also include such priority work as guarding top Kremlin personnel and ensuring security at big state occasions.

It is also responsible for the security of Soviet borders and according to latest Western estimates maintains a border guard force numbering about 300,000.

This field has provided most scope in recent times for the KGB's image-makers.

Books and films have appeared extolling the virtues of the men who guard Soviet frontiers day and night, while May 28 — official border guards day — is marked by glowing official tributes to their heroism and vigilance.

The 74-year-old Mr. Brezhnev in his keynote speech at the party congress praised the KGB for "keeping" a sharp and vigilant eye on intrigues of imperialist intelligence" and later bestowed on them the rare public honour of attending a top-level KGB conference in Moscow.

Moscow rarely admits, however, to maintaining any agents abroad and expulsions of suspected KGB agents by other governments are never reported in the Soviet press.

KGB officers are officially described as "fighters for peace", motivated by patriotism and high communist ideals, and portrayed as an effective counter-intelligence organisation combating the aggressive activities of Western intelligence.

It has become common practice to put the accent on the role the security forces played in the establishment of Soviet power.

One of Moscow television's most popular products this year was a four-part dramatisation of an operation mounted in the early 1920 by the Cheka, the first Soviet security organisation from which the KGB sprang.

The serial, made in consultation with Gen. Tsinev, recounted how Cheka agents lured back to the Soviet Union and then arrested a notorious anti-Bolshevik leader, Boris Savinkov.

The serial ended with Savinkov being imprisoned after conceding the legitimacy of Soviet power.

It did not mention Savinkov's end, although it is popularly accepted in Moscow that he leapt to his death down the central stairwell of Lubyanka prison.

The success of efforts to revamp the image of the KGB before the

Soviet public are, however, debatable.

Russians will readily spring to the defence of the KGB as counter-intelligence organisation protecting legitimate Soviet interests and borders.

But the Stalinist image of an all-powerful organisation watching the Soviet citizen's slightest move is not easily excoriated.

Though Russians generally accepted they may never have anything to do with the KGB as long as they have only a fleet acquaintance with foreigners, most people still find it hard to pronounce the initials of the organisation without lowering their voice.

KGB operations against the dissident movement has provided stiff reminder to Soviet citizens of the effectiveness of the organisation in dealing with breaches of communist legality at home.

In the past five years, a drive by the KGB against human rights groups inside the Soviet Union has led to lengthy labour camps and exile terms for the country's dissident leaders.

Most dissidents reject the notion that the KGB's powers have been greatly curtailed and maintain that considerable repression still continues throughout the Soviet Union.

Savouring a victory over dissidence, Gen. Tsvigun wrote recently in the party journal *Kommunist* that the most active "anti-Soviet elements" had been brought to justice and "prophylactic work carried out with those who had been misled".

But at the same time, he warned that Western intelligence and anti-Soviet organisations abroad were feverishly seeking new ways subverting Soviet society.

Soviet youth, he said, was a particular object of foreign propaganda which tried to suggest that the Soviet model of democracy could be improved.

Put another way, Gen. Tsvigun's remarks meant that there would be no let-up in KGB vigilance within the Soviet Union.

The ambivalent attitude of most Soviet citizens towards the KGB was summed up by a Russian girl who told a Western correspondent recently: "The KGB is a great and good organisation".

Then she added as an afterthought: "and one that I never want to have dealings with."

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